EUROPA Glossary

- **Active Token**: A token which has been activated in the partial plan. See the token state transition diagram for further details.
- **Base Domain**: The maximal set of values a variable may take.
- **Closed World Assumption**: An assumption that no new objects can be inserted into the partial plan. This assumption is enforceable in EUROPA, and leads to stronger propagation. For more information, see Dynamic Objects.
- **Compile Time Data**: Those elements of a problem specification that are compiled prior to construction of a plan database, which remain static for the lifetime of a given plan database. Such data is typically considered the model. See the batch-solver process overview for further clarification.
- **DDL**: Domain Description Language. Developed by Nicola Muscettola for the HSTS planner.
- **EUROPA**: Extensible Reusable Remote Operations Planner. Refers to the planning technology platform consisting of a framework, a set of components, and a set of tools.
- **Grounded Plan**: a plan in which all variables have been specified to a singleton value.
- **Plan Horizon**: the temporal extent of the plan.
- **Inactive Token**: A token which has been created in the plan database, either explicitly through an invocation by an external client, or implicitly through execution of a model rule instance. However, such a token has not yet been activated, merged or rejected. See the token state transition diagram for further details.
- **Interval Token**: A token which has a duration of at least 1 time unit. All tokens on a class derived from Timeline are interval tokens.
- **Master Token**: An active token that has generated subgoals through rule instance execution.
- **Merged Token**: A token which has been merged with an active token in the partial plan. See the token state transition diagram for further details.
- **Orphan Token**: Any token that has been created by explicit request from a client external to the plan database. Such a token has no master.
- **Parameter Constraint**: A constraint declared in the body of a NDDL predicate declaration. It can only apply to the immediate context of the predicate (i.e. built-in varaibles and user-defined predicate parameters). Parameter constraints apply to inactive and active tokens.
- **Partial Plan** : a plan which is incomplete.
- **Plan Database**: an object responsible for management of all entities in a partial plan. It provides operations for legal restrictions and relaxations to the partial plan and co-ordinates automated reasoning services to propagate consequences of such operations according to the domain-model and rules of inference of EUROPA.
- **Rejected Token**: A token which has been rejected from the partial plan. See the token state transition diagram for further details.
- **Rule Instance**: an instance of a model rule, scoped to a particular token and its subgoals.
- **Run-time Data**: those elements of a problem specification that are created or deleted during the lifetime of a plan database. See the batch-solver process overview for further clarification.
- **Slave Token**: Any token that has been created through rule instance execution.
- **Solver**: A problem solving agent which conducts refinements to a partial plan until it is completed, has exhausted all possibilities, or has exhausted all its allocated time. For more information see solvers.
- **Specified Domain**: indicates a subset of the base domain of a variable to which it has been specified by an external client.